

(3) *Control*. The borrower directly or indirectly controls the related borrower. A borrower is deemed to control a related borrower if either paragraph (a)(3)(i) or (a)(3)(ii) of this section exist:

(i) The borrower, directly or acting through one or more other persons, owns 50 percent or more of the stock of the related borrower; or

(ii) The borrower, directly or acting through one or more other persons, owns or has the power to vote 25 percent or more of the voting stock of a related borrower, and meets at least one of the following three conditions:

(A) The borrower shares a common directorate or management with a related borrower. A common directorate is deemed to exist when a majority of the directors, trustees, or other persons performing similar functions of one borrower also serves the other borrower in a like capacity. A common management is deemed to exist if any employee of the borrower holds the position of chief executive officer, chief operating officer, chief financial officer,

or an equivalent position in the related borrower's organization.

(B) The borrower controls in any manner the election of a majority of directors of a related borrower.

(C) The borrower exercises or has the power to exercise a controlling influence over management of a related borrower's operations through the provisions of management placement or marketing agreements, or providing services such as insurance carrier or bookkeeping.

(b) Each institution shall make provisions for appropriately designating loans to a related borrower that are combined with the borrower's loan and attributed to the borrower to ensure that loans to the borrower are within the lending limits.

(c) *Attribution rules table*. For the purposes of applying the lending limit to the indebtedness of a borrower, loans to a related borrower shall be combined with loans outstanding to the borrower and attributed to the borrower when any one of three attribution rules are met as outlined in Table 1.

TABLE 1

Attribution rule	Criteria per §614.4358	Attribute
(A) Liability	Borrower has primary or secondary liability	Yes.*
to the extent of the borrower's liability.	Borrower's liability is taken out of an abundance of caution	No.
(B) Financial Interdependence	Look-through notes (BC only)	No.
(Economic survival of the borrower's operation will materially impact economic survival of the related borrowers operation).	Source of Repayment: Borrower is obligated to supply 50 percent or more of related borrower's annual gross receipts, and reliance on the income from one another is such that the debt service of the related borrower could not be met if income flow from the borrower is interrupted or terminated.	Yes.
	Commingle Operations: Assets or operations of the borrowers are commingled and cannot be separated without materially impacting the borrowers' repayment capacity	Yes.
(C) Control	The borrower owns 50 percent or more of the stock of the related borrower.	Yes.
(The borrower, directly or indirectly, controls the related borrower).	The borrower owns or has the power to vote 25 percent or more of the voting stock of a related borrower, and (1) Shares a common directorate or management with a related borrower, or (2) Controls the election of a majority of directors of a related borrower, or (3) Exercises a controlling influence over management of a related borrower's operations through the provisions of management placement or marketing agreements, or providing services such as insurance carrier or bookkeeping.	Yes.

[58 FR 40321, July 28, 1993, as amended at 62 FR 51015, Sept. 30, 1997]

§614.4359 Lending limit violations.

(a) Each loan, except loans that are grandfathered under the provisions of §614.4360, shall be in compliance with

the lending limit on the date the loan is made, and at all times thereafter. Except as provided for in paragraph (b) of this section, loans which are in violation of the lending limit shall comply with the provisions of § 615.5090 of this chapter.

(b) Under the following conditions a loan that violates the lending limit shall be exempt from the provisions of § 615.5090 of this chapter:

(1) A loan in which the total amount of principal outstanding and undisbursed commitments exceed the lending limit because of a decline in permanent capital after the loan was made.

(2) Loans on which funds are advanced pursuant to a commitment that was within the lending limit at the time the commitment was made, even if the lending limit subsequently declines.

(3) A loan that exceeds the lending limit as a result of the consolidation of the debt of two or more borrowers as a consequence of a merger or the acquisition of one borrower's operations by another borrower. Such a loan may be extended or renewed, for a period not to exceed 1 year from the date of such merger or acquisition, during which period the institution may advance and/or readvance funds not to exceed the greater of:

(i) 110 percent of the advances to the borrower in the prior calendar year; or

(ii) 110 percent of the average of the advances to the borrower in the past 3 calendar years.

(c) For all lending limit violations except those exempted under § 614.4359(b)(3), within 90 days of the identification of the violation, the institution must develop a written plan prescribing the specific actions that will be taken by the institution to bring the total amount of loans and commitments outstanding or attributed to that borrower within the new lending limit, and must document the plan in the loan file.

(d) Nothing in this section limits the authority of the FCA to take administrative action, including, but not limited to, monetary penalties, as a result of lending limit violations.

§ 614.4360 Transition.

(a) A loan (not including a commitment) made or attributed to a borrower prior to the effective date of this subpart, which does not comply with the limits contained in this subpart, will not be considered a violation of the lending limits during the existing contract terms of such loans. A new loan must conform with the rules set forth in this subpart. A new loan includes but is not limited to:

(1) Funds advanced in excess of existing commitment;

(2) A different borrower is substituted for a borrower who is subsequently released; or

(3) An additional person becomes an obligor on the loan.

(b) A commitment made prior to the effective date of these regulations which exceeds the lending limit may be funded to the full extent of the legal commitment. Any advances that exceed the lending limit are subject to the provisions prescribed in § 614.4359.

Subpart K—Disclosure of Loan Information

SOURCE: 53 FR 35451, Sept. 14, 1988, unless otherwise noted.

§ 614.4365 Applicability.

This subpart applies only to loans from qualified lenders if the loans are not subject to the Truth in Lending Act (15 U.S.C. 1601 *et seq.*).

§ 614.4366 Definitions.

For purposes of this subpart, the following definitions shall apply:

(a) *Adjustable rate loan* means a loan on which the interest rate payable over the term of the loan may be changed by a qualified lender. The term includes loans which are titled *adjustable rate* or *variable rate* or any other similar designation.

(b) *Effective interest rate* means the interest rate applicable to the loan at a point in time, adjusted to take into consideration the amount of any stock or participation certificates which the borrower must purchase pursuant to bylaw, policy or regulation in order to obtain the loan, and any loan origination charges.